DON SCHELLHARDT, ESQUIRE

45 Bracewood Road Waterbury, Connecticut 06706 pioneerpath@earthlink.net 203/757-1790

"Backup": 203/756-7310

May 11, 2004

Secretary Federal Communications Commission Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: Written Comments For "Advanced Communications Capabilities" Notice Of Inquiry (FCC Docket 04-54)

Dear Commissioners and Commission Staff,

Attached is a *corrected* copy of the Written Comments I filed shortly after midnight today in FCC Docket 04-54.

On the "Table of Contents" page, the page reference for "Identification of the Commenting Party" has been corrected from "2" to "3".

On page 3, the phrase "In additional to my work" has been corrected to read "in addition to my work".

No other changes have been made in the text.

I apologize for any inconvenience these corrections may cause.

Sincerely,

Don Schellhardt

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

Notice Of Inquiry On FCC)	
Efforts To Promote "Advanced)	FCC Docket No. 04-54
Communications Capabilities")	

WRITTEN COMMENTS OF DON SCHELLHARDT, ESQUIRE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>ABSTRACT</u>	1
Identification Of The Commenting Party	3
Limits To The Statutory Mandate	4
Reasons For Selectivity In Promoting Advanced Technologic	<u>es</u> 5
Other Technologies Worthy Of Promotion By Congress	5
<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>	6

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

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WRITTEN COMMENTS OF DON SCHELLHARDT, ESQUIRE

I am Don Schellhardt, Esquire. I hereby submit these Written Comments in response to the Notice Of Inquiry, issued in FCC Docket 04-55. This NOI is designed to gather insight and information for which the Commission's next Report To Congress on how the FCC has promoted "advanced communications capabilities" — including, most notably, broadband technologies and other wireless technologies — as well as how it plans to promote them in the future.

ABSTRACT

In promoting development and use of "advanced communications capabilities", the FCC should bear in mind that:

(a) The statutory language mandates the promotion of these technologies, not the *demotion* of established technologies;

And

(b) The directive for a Report To Congress allows the FCC to address "whether", as well as "how", a given technology should be encouraged by the FCC.

The FCC can, and should, be *selective* in which "advanced communications capabilities" it chooses to promote. Some technologies, and/or specified applications thereof, should receive lower priority — or, in some cases, be denied authorization completely — on the basis of such factors as:

Their relative vulnerability to disruption
Their potential for disruption of other spectrum uses
Whether they will increase levels of Electromagnetic
Radiation (EMR) in the environment
And

Whether their privacy and security safeguards are relatively weak

The Report To Congress should also mention that other technologies, besides "advanced communications capabilities", are worthy of selection by Congress for special promotion through regulatory policies.

Examples of particularly promising technologies include:

American-made alternative fuel vehicles, running on relatively clean, domestically abundant energy sources (for example: electric hybrid, natural gas)

Energy-conserving, American-made fuel cells Solar photovoltaic and/or thermal power generation Shielding of equipment against Electromagnetic Pulse And

Space commercialization (including American small business operations to, from and in Low Earth Orbit)

Identification Of The Commenting Party

At present, I am a Government Relations attorney, in solo practice, and a writer.

My current clients include THE AMHERST ALLIANCE, a citizens' advocacy group for more open airwaves in general and Low Power Radio in particular, and the NATIONAL ANTENNA CONSORTIUM (NAC), which represents ham radio operators and other owners, users and/or builders of communications antennas.

In these Reply Comments, I speak only for myself. My views do not necessarily reflect the outlook of any current client, previous client or past employer.

In addition to my work in recent years for THE AMHERST ALLIANCE and NAC, I have spent nearly 3 decades, overall, working for, or attempting to influence from the outside, various arms of government. This work has involved all 3 branches of government -- Legislative, Executive, Judicial -- at both Federal and State levels.

I have extensive experience with communications legislation and regulation, but I also have extensive experience with energy and environmental legislation and regulation.

The former body of experience includes a total of 5 years as leader of THE AMHERST ALLIANCE, as well as more limited experience with NAC and with CANYON AREA RESIDENTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (C.A.R.E.)

The latter body of experience includes:

- 3 years as a Congressional aide, specializing in energy, the environment and national defense
- 12 years as a Government Relations attorney with the American [Natural] Gas Association, including service as A.G.A.'s Director of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs
- 1 year as a Policy Advisor at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1 year as an energy and environmental consultant, specializing in energy utilities, with clients including the U.S. EPA and 3 State Public Utility Commissions

Limits To The Statutory Mandate

The FCC should bear in mind that Congress has issued a statutory mandate to *promote* "advanced communications capabilities". This is not necessarily a mandate to *demote* established spectrum uses.

In particular, the FCC must protect existing radio and TV spectrum uses from interference -- especially if that interference would affect emergency communications or other spectrum uses with a high social values.

The FCC should also remember that it has the freedom to address -- in its Report To Congress -- "whether", as well as "how", a given technology should be promoted.

Reasons For Selectivity In Promoting Broadband Technologies

The FCC can, and should, be selective in its promotions. It can, and should, assign a lower priority to -- and, where justified, even deny authorization for -- certain "advanced communications capabilities", based upon factors such as:

Relative vulnerability to disruption
Potential for interference with other spectrum uses
Whether they will increase levels of Electromagnetic Radiation in the environment

And
Whether their privacy and security safeguards are relatively weak

Other Technologies Worthy Of Promotion By Congress

The FCC should also note, in its Report To Congress, that other technologies may be worthy of similar promotional efforts through regulatory policies.

Other promising American technologies -- which could improve the balance of trade, and/or create American jobs, and/or reduce pollution, and/or increase national security, include the following:

Alternative fuel vehicles, running on relatively clean, domestically abundant energy sources (for example: electric hybrid, natural gas)

Energy-conserving, American-made fuel cells

Solar photovoltaic and/or thermal power generation

Shielding of equipment against Electromagnetic Pulse

And

Space commercialization (including American small business

operations to, from and in Low Earth Orbit)

May 10, 2004

CONCLUSIONS

For the reasons set forth herein, I urge the FCC to shape its actions in
accordance with the observations contained herein.
Respectfully submitted,
Don Schellhardt, Esquire
pioneerpath@earthlink.net or pioneerpath@hotmail.com
45 Bracewood Road
Waterbury, Connecticut 06706
203/757-1790
"Backup": 203/756-7310
Dated: